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REFERENCE & LENDING
LIBRARY
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
FREE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

"ODOL."
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

NEW SERIES No. 342. 日三月初四年二十二號光

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

五界圖

號五十月五英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,160,000
PAID-UP \$88,500

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 Months 4 per cent.

" 6 3 1/2 "

" 3 2 1/2 "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$200,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS \$200,000

RESERVE FUND \$25,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 3 1/2 "

" 3 2 1/2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. [15]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. McCONACHE, Esq., Chairman.

St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.

J. Kramer, Esq.

G. B. Dodwell, Esq.

D. R. Sisson, Esq.

M. D. Ede, Esq.

R. Shaw, Esq.

R. M. Gray, Esq.

N. A. Seb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. [31]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [32]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—

D. G. L. Esq., Chow Yung Shang, Esq.

H. Stoeckert, Esq., Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [33]

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER
CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for

the year 1895 has been DECLARED.

WARRANTS will be issued on the 30th instant.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1896. [34]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

A ISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the

Registered Shareholders of the above

Company in the proportion of one B Share for

every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on

the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant,

will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share

for every Share, whether A or B, registered in

his name. All applications must be made in

form for the purpose, which may be obtained

at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION on and after the 23rd instant,

and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank

on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next,

together with a sum of ONE DOLLAR for every

Share applied for as a first instalment.

Receipt will be given, which must be forwarded

to the COMPANY in charge for Scrutiny. No

further call will be payable in respect of these

Shares without at least two months' notice.

The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED

from THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, to THURSDAY,

the 7th day of May following; both days

inclusive, during which period no Transfer of

Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1895. [35]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to
refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing,
amount to £5,000,000 Sterling. The premiums are
moderate; and all modern features consistent
with safety have been adopted.

For Particulars and Rates,

Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1896. [46]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1824.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY \$1,450,053

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA \$1,737,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the

above Company we are prepared to

accept EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS

at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896. [59]

EMPIRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
LIMITED

FIRE AND MARINE

WE have this Day been appointed

AGENTS, and are prepared to accept

RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1896. [742]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undesignated AGENTS of the above

Company are prepared to accept First

CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at

CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSSEN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1895. [34]

GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000

EQUAL TO

\$183,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LIN SING, Esq., LO YEE MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHU, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMERL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1895. [43]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The

To-day's
Advertisements.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SCRIP CERTIFICATE No. 1,445, issued 6th July, 1886, for one Share number 1,660 in the above Office, standing in the name of Mr. YONG SENG, of SWATOW, has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 20th instant a new Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. YONG SENG; and no transaction taking place under the said Scrip Certificate No. 1,445 will be recognized by the Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [817]

CARBONIUM AVENARIUS
USED FOR 20 YEARS.
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungi, Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
SCHEELE & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [818]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAIMUN,"
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [818]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NANKHWANG,
TIENTSING, HANKOW, and PORTS on the
YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON,"
Captain Steeves, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [818]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [818]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY;
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON,"
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [818]

FOR TAKOW AND TAIWANFOO.

THE Steamship
"OSLO,"
Captain Pedersen, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. M. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents, 37, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [822]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
Captain Peters, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [824]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Steamship
"NANCHANG,"
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [815]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Steamship
"TAIYUAN,"
R. Nelson, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engine. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Steamer is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [825]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF
STEAMERS.

FOR ANTWERP, BREMEN AND
HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED SEA
PORTS, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK
SEA PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship
"DEIKE RICKMERS,"

Captain Seigel, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 16th June.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [791]

To-day's
Advertisements.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.
(Subject to Alteration.)

ASLOUN..... | Wednesday..... | 20th May.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED
STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"ASLOUN" will be despatched hence for HONOLULU,
VICTORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, OREGON,
via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY,
the 20th May.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Points should be sent to the Steamer to the care of the
GENERAL FORWARDING AGENT,
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland,
Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [773]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(With liberty to law the S.S. "BONNINGTON"
from HONGKONG to NAGASAKI)

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE" Sisco, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [800]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after the 10th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Limited, Wanchai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1896. [823]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF
PARLIAMENT.

Sir John Pender has resigned his seat in Parliament owing to ill-health.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Russians have obtained a large site for a settlement at Fusun.

SEVENTEEN natives were recently arrested in Hongkong for putting into circulation several counterfeit bank notes.

DURING the month of March there were 245 births and 669 deaths in Singapore. Of these 139 and 540 were, respectively, Chinese.

A FEW days ago a coat was stolen from the porch of the Osaka Local Court. The coat belonged to Mr. Suzuki, the public prosecutor.

Mr. OVIDE MUNIN's concert party is making an extremely successful tour through Java. Mr. Munin expects to revisit Singapore on, or about the 20th inst.

The new French Settlement at Hankow, which M. G. Dubail, French Consul-General at Shanghai, has arranged with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, is between the German and Russian Concessions, and consists of about 400 mow, with 100 chang of river frontage.

FIVE cases of cholera were reported in Singapore between noon of the 5th inst. and noon on the 6th. Four of these were discovered after death, and one was sent to hospital. Of the five, four were Chinese males and one was a Malay female. Six cases were reported during the ensuing 24 hours.

THE Kluski Tea Traders' Association has decided to despatch Mr. Kanda, of Fukuoka, and Mr. Ono, of Kumanote, in addition to representatives of the tea traders in each prefecture of Kluski, to Formosa, to lease certain ground reserved by the Government and start the manufacture of tea.

A FRENCHMAN named Valenting was charged in the Magistrate's Court, Singapore, on the 6th, for attempting to stow away on board the steamship "AMARANTH". The prisoner was a deserter from the French Marines, and, with three or four other men, jumped over the side of a French steamer at Tanjong Pagar last week and deserted. He was anxious to get a passage to England. He was cautioned and discharged.

A sad accident, terminating fatally, occurred at Penang on the night of the 4th inst. It appears that Captain and Mrs. Playel retired to rest about ten o'clock, as usual. About eleven o'clock the Captain was awakened by a bumping sort of sound on the back stairs of his house. He immediately got up, and on making a search found Mrs. Playel lying at the foot of the stairs unconscious. Dr. Haveland was immediately sent for, and on examining the lady pronounced life extinct. The cause of death arose from a severe wound on the back of the head, which had been evidently caused from falling down the stairs.

ON the 6th inst. two Chinese, one named Khee Sook Bock and his father Khoi Low Chang, surrendered before Mr. Bryant, the Penang Magistrate, in anticipation of their arrest on a warrant issued at the instance of Mr. O. Stalkey, of Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co., charging the son, who was the stockholder, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a number of ships of the value of \$3,000, and the father with a quantity of skins of Dead Sea fruit; some chips of British oak which had evidently managed to survive some strenuous attempts at destruction, a number of gall bladders, which had been thoroughly drained of their contents, and a quantity of wormwood which had been exhausted of all its bitter properties. There were also other strange substances which he did not recognize, and did not think worth the expense of submitting to analysis. There were, however, some pieces of French chalk, from which, he said, he inferred that that material was used to lubricate the paper's machinery. Our correspondent had been searching further, and, might, we should think, have found a few willow leaves, also, for writing leaders upon over-sized Anglo-French agreements—guaranteed Siam's independence.

SHERRY—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is

Intimations.

pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1896.

MARRIAGE.

At the Methodist Episcopal Church, Singapore, on the 4th May, HENRY JOHN MURKEL, Warden, Criminal Prison, eldest son of Henry Murrell, of Colchester, Essex, to ADA, youngest daughter of Joseph Roots, Colchester, Essex.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 14th instant, Dr. C. B. MARTIN, late Surgeon of S.S. "MENNUIR".

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

the offices of the watch when the ship had run her distance from the time of the last observation, but seeing the special circumstances of the case when the ship was steering stem on to the land with a prospective alteration in the course of about eight points which could only be made after the land ahead has been approached to within about two miles, the Court is of opinion that more definite orders should have been given with reference to calling the master, and knowing that the speed was regular the master should have left orders to be called at a certain time. The Court is further of opinion that had the second officer, who was on watch, displayed a sufficient amount of interest in the navigation of the ship to cause him to consult the chart when doubt had arisen in his mind, he would probably now have been entitled to the credit of having averted the casualty. The ship sustained no damage and with the exception of the above appears to have been navigated in proper and seamstress manner. The Court does not deal with the certificates of master officers. The Court is of opinion that the attention of the licensing authority at Kobe for pilots for the Island Sea might with advantage be called to the opinion they have expressed with regard to the negligence of the pilot Bischol, who was pilot in charge of the *Minamis* at the time of the casualty.

THE CAMPHOR QUESTION IN FORMOSA.

A merchant of long experience in Formosa writes as follows, with reference to the camphor question, to the *Japan Mail*—That the old Chinese system was bad need not be repeated; that the Japanese will prove better in practice, remains to be seen. The island was for a year without any government at all, and in accordance with the old ideas about camphor forests it could not have been considered wrong on the part of southern firms to go on building stores. Confined building is essential to its object the raising of revenue and nothing more. Provided that camphor producers did not fail to pay the tax when required to do so, all necessary conditions were believed to be satisfied. It is true that permits were issued, but they were not strictly called for in all places. The "store certificate," containing the name of the place and of the producer, partook of the character of a tax receipt rather than of anything else. It was handed back to the tax collector whenever the store to which it related was sold, &c., not working for the time. One of the principal camphor dealing foreign firms, for example, had very few of these certificates remaining when the Japanese administration commenced, and might have been seriously inconvenienced had it not possessed a general concession. The Japanese Government should appreciate and practically recognise the moral responsibility of having left the island for a long time without effectively organized administration. In view of that fact surely the latter course would have been to direct the retribution of all stores actually existing, when due authority came into force, and to forbid the erection of any more without permission, except in the case of persons holding concessions. That every camphor producer and every camphor merchant unable to show a permit should be considered a poacher or a smuggler, was to view the question in a manner so distrustful as to reflect upon the character of the Japanese themselves. Abuse, too, seems to be taking place. Thus in one of the southern districts a local magistrate, having entered into an arrangement with some camphor merchants, stopped all making of camphor by the persons they engaged in the work, his project being to dispose of the confiscated stores to the merchants in collision with whom he was acting. Rumours of this case have been heard now here, now there, and it is at length stated that the corrupt official has been placed under arrest. In fact, there is a good deal of unsoundness among petty officials, and the "better twelve" in Tamsui know it very well, but are apparently without power to stop it. Officials go round investigating private affairs in a most vexatious way. Their conduct ought not to be journalisticly defended unless the writers have fuller information than they seem to possess. What the Japanese Government most requires at present is frank criticism by persons free from general ill-feeling against Japan. Blasphemous silence simply provoke ridicule and do no good. The administration here made a law that producers must pay a tax on their stores and their camphor, but that merchants would not be required to pay anything beyond export duty. The 23rd Article of the new regulations provided, further, that merchants must pay duty on old stocks also. This is illogical, and can not be upheld except against defenceless Chinese. The petty officials at one place alleged that a certain foreign-owned station was held in the name of a Chinese and was actually Chinese property. They even maintained that the camphor did not belong to the foreign firm, although they had been allowed to inspect the books of the firm. The head of the firm, expecting that its Chinese employees would be arrested, put a stop to the business by asking the German Consul to wire to the German Minister in Tokyo. A reply came at once that the Japanese Government had ordered an investigation, and had directed that German rights should be respected. Japan's real enemy here is not the foreigner or his compatriot, but the petty Japanese official, full of arrogance, prone to chicanery, bound tightly with red tape, and entirely lacking in common sense. Moreover, numbers of adventurers, some in an official capacity, some merchants, some alternating between official and private life, do a great deal of harm. Among the Chinese population it appears to have become a settled conclusion that the Japanese are bad. The foreigners, of course, now and then see the good class of Japanese at the trading centres, but the people at large have no such experience. There is now a question whether the packing and receiving camphor stations of a large foreign firm are lawful. It is a question that will have to be settled in Tokyo by the Japanese Government and the Minister of the firm's nationality. There is no sense in saying that the treaties between Japan and foreign states do not provide for these things, and that, consequently, foreign ownership can not be recognized. It is almost as though one should deny the existence of human beings standing before one because they are not registered in a certain official list of births. The foreigners have tried as much as possible to get along in a friendly manner, but it seems hopeless. Reasonable men like Mr. Hashiguchi appear to have no power, and Mr. Saigo is very polite, but not much more. Mr. Maki cannot be called active, even by his friends, and the Prefect at central Taiwan is doubtless a good admiral, but what then? It is perhaps as well not to be a Chinaman in Formosa. By-and-by, doubtless, things will get into working order again. The present confusion can scarcely last. If it does, an outbreak of some kind may be looked for. It is said that Mr. Hashiguchi will be Prefect at Taipeh. He is the right man, for though the occupant of a similar post in Europe may have a more thorough education, he could scarcely be a finer character or have more common sense.

The *Mail* adds the following note:—We publish the above because a frank expression of opinion from a responsible foreigner thoroughly familiar with the subject cannot fail to be useful. There is, indeed, an evident bias on the writer's part in some respects. For example, his allegation that, the treaties now *exist*, the state of affairs actually existing should be recognized as lawful, amounts simply to saying that whatever is is right. Neither can we agree with his theory that the proper course for the Japanese authorities would have been to legalize whatever stores were found working when an efficient administration came into operation, without any inquiry into the circumstances under which the stores were erected. But it is easy to see that the situation is beset with difficulties, and that the unravelling can scarcely fail to be attended with friction. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government will find it useful to know the opinion entertained by foreigners in Formosa as to the conduct of the junior officials.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

It is at once interesting and amusing to note the encomiums envoed to the Far East by the speeches of Sir Claude MacDonald in Hongkong and Shanghai. The new Minister uses brave words; words that certainly echo the sentiments of his nationals in this quarter of the globe. But they echo, with equal truth, the sentiments of every British Cabinet, and that is precisely what seems to be forgotten by journalists who shout applause at Sir Claude's virile eloquence. It is not to be denied, of course, that the character of the man charged with the duty of guarding British interests in China counts for something. But none the less certain is the fact that the British Minister in Peking is simply the mouth-piece of the Foreign Office in London, and though he may delight the patriotic instincts of British residents in the East by language stout enough to satisfy any Jingo, his impulses, whether they be military or diplomatic, are absolutely ruled by the telegraph. The Englishman in the East is apt to have his sense of proportion disturbed by the closeness of the events in which he is an actor. The whole vista of his moral perception become occupied by his immediate environment; and he loses sight of the fact that he and his affairs constitute only a very small fraction of the cares of an immense empire, and must be managed with due regard to their relative, not their actual, importance. That he is never content with his country's representatives, forgetting that whatever may be their impulses as individuals they have to strictly obey instructions holding them in line with the general interests of the British Empire. British Cabinets and British subjects do not differ one whit in the matter of zeal to maintain, and if possible increase, the heritage that the enterprise and courage of their ancestors have won. But the ways of the subjects are not always the ways of the Cabinet, especially when the subject is a newspaper editor knowing little, if anything, of the problems he undertakes to discuss, and driven by the exigencies of his position to substitute blind patriotism for calm reasoning. In truth, no spectacle can be more amazingly illogical and revolting to common sense than that afforded by men who arrogate competence to denounce the conduct of the European population remaining so small, the presence of the dense native population must remain, a permanent source of anxiety and danger. *Art in Critic.*

FORMOSA SUGAR.

With regard to the Sugar Regulations, which a correspondent calls "peculiar and uninterpretable," and which, he says, "if carried out, amount practically to prohibiting, or at least very materially restricting, the practice," one need only read them to appreciate the extravagance of such a criticism. They may be stated in a very few words:—No one can engage in the sugar business without a license, the cost of which is 20 cents per annum. On each sugar mill a yearly tax of \$3 is to be paid. When it is desired to transport sugar to the coast for export, a transit pass good for three months but costing nothing, must be obtained. Finally, duty at a fixed rate for each of the grades of sugar has to be paid, except, of course, in the case of sugar shipped for Japan. Could anything be simpler? We fail to discover anything "peculiar or uninterpretable" about such a system, or to see how it will "prohibit or very materially restrict" the production of sugar. As to the "old illusory stations," which the correspondent says, "are being furbished up and are to be in full swing on and after April 11th," and which lead him to declare that "a condition of affairs closely approaching that attempted by the Ming-chau some years ago seems on the point of being once more instituted," the question naturally suggests itself, what hardship is involved in passing a sugar station? We can also be certain that the Japanese Government are entirely opposed to any obstructive procedure of the kind, and it seems fair to infer that the Tainan correspondent's ideas about the fiscal system adopted with regard to sugar in Formosa are not much clearer than his ideas about the "bureaucratic despotism so rampant in Japan." *Japan Mail.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. Sercombe Smith, Acting Justice of the Peace.)

May 15th.

FIXTURES.

The following cases were fixed for the respective dates:—

Monday, May 25th. 724—*Murao Singh v. Wan Shan*..... 27.50

Tuesday, May 16th. 636—*Tsang Yuen Shih v. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.*..... \$ 47.50

Wednesday, May 20th. 631—*Tang Chau Tung v. Sul To & an.* 400

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in the following cases:—

631—*Pang Fuk Tseung v. Goldburg*..... 5.73

701—*Bhup Khan v. J. Ullman & Co.* 4.80

702—*Bada Singh v. Oh Shing & an.* 76.00

709—*Li Lai Tong v. Hang Salag Pan*..... 106.00

710—*Jewan Singh v. Bishi & an.* 20.00

729—*The Colonial Treasury v. Ng King*..... 46.00

THE CONTROL OF THE NATIVES.

The outbreak in Matabeleland brings once more into prominence that fact which forms the cardinal difference between South Africa and Australia or North America, considered as areas of European colonization. The coloured races, instead of dwindling or disappearing before the advance of civilization, have thriven and increased. The Native is still there, and remains an element of danger—lessened, indeed, but still formidable enough. The Boer is the most serious drag upon the wheels of South African progress, but he is not the only retarding influence. There is, however, this difference between the Boer and the Native—the former up to the present has in no shape or form contributed to the material prosperity of South Africa; the latter has, at times, especially by working in the mines, furnished his share to the rough work of commercial development. And, properly organised and controlled, there is no reason why he should not provide the bulk, if not all, the labour-power required in South Africa.

But before this consummation can be reached a great deal more has to be done in the way of native control. This task of so training the Kafir as to render him capable of playing a useful part in the development of the enormous natural resources of South Africa is one of the two great problems which South African statesmanship must one day solve. At present, in view of the massacre of whites in Matabeleland, it is the element of danger inseparably connected with the mere presence of this dense dark-skinned population which is uppermost in our minds. The numerical relationship between the Europeans and the natives speaks for itself. On the one hand we have 750,000 Europeans, and on the other, 3,000,000 coloured people. This in reference to South Africa as a whole; in Natal the natives are ten to one, and in Rhodesia they are probably forty to one. And of these coloured people the great majority are dark-skinned tribes, the military branches of the Bantu family, whose whole business in life was until yesterday "war and council of war." Up to the period of Sir Bartle Frere's administration, when (in 1877-79) the two heads of the military Bantu, Kreil on the (then) eastern border of the Cape Colony, and Cetewayo in Zululand, were successively crushed, the Europeans were compelled to maintain their supremacy by a never-ending series of wars. Since the destruction of Cetewayo and his "man-killing machine," the supremacy of the Europeans has not been seriously contested. The Basutos successfully repelled the Colonial troops in 1880-3 but submitted to the authority of the Imperial Government. The Kafir in the north-east of the Transvaal have recently "given trouble" more than once to the Boers, and Lobengula compelled the Chartered Company to destroy him and his military system in 1883. But these disturbances were local, and did not menace the general safety of the Europeans. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the Chartered Company will be able to give a good account of itself in the present rising in Matabeleland. At the same time, so long as the European population remains so small, the danger of the dense native population must remain, a permanent source of anxiety and danger.

London, April 15th.

The guarantee will be \$72,000 a month or \$870,000 a year, and it provides for chartering by the association of a certain amount of space on the steamship of the Pacific Mail Company, in consideration of maintaining established rates.

MADRID, April 14th.

The elections are expected to result in the return of 300 supporters of the Government, 10 Conservatives, 48 Liberals, 100 Carlists, 10 Independents, and 3 Republicans, including Castilian.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15th.

The White Star Line steamer *Magdala* arrived this morning. She reports that on the first and second day out from New York strong gales were encountered. Heavy seas swept repeatedly over the steamer. One sailor was killed.

NEW YORK, April 15th.

The police say that it is against the law for a young woman to half undress on the stage and go to bed in view of the audience, so last night they stopped the performance of "Orange Blossoms" at the Gaiety Theatre. The pantomime was first produced here on the evening of April 6th, and it aroused a whirlwind of censure from the dramatic critics. The performance was, however, continued before crowded houses, and the critical censure began to die out.

At last Chief Conilla chanced to read an adverse criticism of "Orange Blossoms" and sent an Inspector to see the show. The blushing officer made his report, and a warrant for Manager Dooley's arrest was promptly issued. The manager, who doubtless expected something of the sort, was paroled yesterday on his promise to cut out the most objectionable features of the startling pantomime.

LONDON, April 15th.

A despatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says:—A scene of pomp witnessed by thousands to-day was the removal of the Imperial crown and sceptre from the Winter Palace for conveyance to Moscow for the coronation of the Czar.

Baron von Reckardstein, military attaché of the German Embassy, was married to-day to Miss Grace Maple, daughter of Sir J. Blundell Maple, at St. Albans' Abbey. The Bishop of St. Albans officiated. The guests included nearly all the diplomatic corps at London and many notabilities. After luncheon the bridal couple started for the Duke of St. Albans' chateau, near Seville, Spain. The bride and groom received over 600 gifts.

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London, April 15th.

A despatch to the <i

Intimations.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

FINEST JAPANESE COTTON CLOTHES

AND

SILK GOODS.

Every Variety in Colour, Stripes and Figures.
ORDERS

EXECUTED WITH CARE AND PROMPTITUDE.

SAMPLES are to be seen at
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAI SHA,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1895.

[44]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
SUCH AS
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
WEAK STOMACH,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
DISORDERED LIVER,
AND FEMALE AILMENTS,
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the
EMPIRE OF CHINA—
WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARY'S HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

[36]

F. CAZANOUE,
BORDEAUX.

GOLD MEDALS

Bordeaux, 1882, Paris, 1889.

LIQUOR
OF THE REVEREND FATHER
A. KERMANN.

This ELIXIR is employed with
success to restore the FORCES
of the STOMACH and FACILITATE
the DIGESTION.

TONIC WINE
Of the Rev. Father A. KERMANN
MOZA-EINA of Dr. GOLZ.
CREME DE MANDARINE.
AVELINE ANISSETTE SUPERFINE.

Apply to Messrs. DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Hongkong.
Agents for M. OPENHEIMER & Co., Paris.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Solo Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;
awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition;
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CYLINDRICAL OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
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[37]

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AND AT
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NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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[38]

Consignees.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1895.

[39]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"JAPAN,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Italy, ex S.S. *Ganges*,
From Madras, ex S.S. *Sindu*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M.

TO-MORROW, the 14th instant.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant at 4 P.M.
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the
Godown and notice of same given to the Under-
signed on or before the 22nd instant, after which
no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1895.

[40]

Intimations.

FOR CONNOISSEURS.

EXTRA SPECIAL
GLEN WHISKY.

\$11.00 PER CASE.

BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

WATKINS & CO.,
APOTHECARY'S HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1895.

[41]

BUILD UP THE BODY.

Influences are constantly at work to undermine health. When you lose flesh, take cold &ily, become pale and weak, you need building up, so there will be no danger of taking disease.

Scott's Emulsion

contains all the essential elements that give strength and vitality to the system. It increases the appetite for other food, enriches and warms the blood, assists in making healthy flesh, relieves inflammation of Throat and Lungs, and overcomes all emaciated, weak tendencies. Prepared by SCOTT & SOWNE, Limited, London. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—WATKINS & Co., Hongkong.

Notice of Firms.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to notify the Public that we have this Day PURCHASED from Messrs. WING CHEONG & Co. the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES and GOODWILL of their BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and SHIPCHANDLERS, and the Business will be conducted from this 18th day of February, 1895, as heretofore.

FOOT CHEONG & Co.,
[No. 44, Praya Central,

AH YON,

Managing Partner.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1895.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NANYANG."

Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 16th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, 15th May, 1895.

[42]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON."

Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1895.

[43]

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaile (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu),

Saturday, 30th May, at Noon.

Doris (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu),

Tuesday, 16th June, at Noon.

Belge (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu),

Saturday, 4th July, at Noon.

[44]

THE U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu),

Thursday, 21st May, at Noon.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu),

Sunday, 7th June, at Daylight.

China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Island Sea, Yoko-
hama & Honolulu),

Thursday, 25th June, at Noon.

[45]

THE U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Thursday, 25th June, at Noon.

[46]

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[48]

THE U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

V